CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.] Charlotte, (N. C.) March 18, 1836. [NO. 285.

R. H. BADRA, Editor.
T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1836.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
18 Friday,	6 3	5 57
19 Saturday,	6 1	5 59
20 Sunday,	6 0	6 0
21 Monday,	5 59	6 1
22 Tuesday,	5 58	6 2
23 Wednesday	5 57	6 3
24 Thursday,	5 56	6 4

MOON'S PHASES. *For March, 1836.*

	D.	H.	M.	
Full	3	4	36	morn.
Last	10	4	11	morn.
New	17	3	44	morn.
First	25	3	8	morn.

United States Pensioners.—The following statement, showing the number of persons now on the Pension Rolls of the different States and Territories, is complied from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions:

Total number of invalid pensioners,	3,893
do do under the act of March, 1818,	9,707
do do do of June, 1832,	26,637
do do do of May, 1829,	766
Total number	41,003

Number of persons added to the Pension Rolls of the different States and Territories, from the 20th of October, 1834, to the 20th, October, 1835:

Under the act of granting pensions to invalids,	81
do of June, 1835,	659
	730

Abstract from the several pension agents' reports, shewing the number of pensioners whose deaths have come to their knowledge, since the last report:

Invalid pensioners,	37
Under act of 1818,	423
do 1832,	1,361
Total number,	1,821

During the current year, warrants in favor of pension agents have been drawn to the amount of $1,865,911 50.

For invalid pensioners,	$107,380 00
For pensioners under the act March 1818, May 1820, & March 1823,	386,814 00
For paying stipends under act 1832,	1,294,685 50
do under act 1828,	77,032 00
	$1,865,911 50

The sum for the current year is not equal to the expenditure. The agents had balances in their hands at the commencement of the year, to the amount of $1,389,430 57.

Up to the present time, $33,000,000 have been drawn from the Treasury, on account of pensions, part of which is still in the hands of the agents for paying pensioners.—*Salem Reporter.*

Agricultural Convention in Virginia.—At an adjourned Meeting of the Agricultural Convention, held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday the 13th, at seven o'clock in the evening, a numerous company assembled—composed of the Delegates from the Agricultural Societies of Albemarle and Frederickburg, and from some counties represented therein, where there were no Societies, together with a large number of the friends of Agriculture, from various parts of the State, who assented to be considered members of the Convention,—amounting, in the whole, to about two hundred persons. A very interesting Address was delivered by Col. James Barbour of Orange, as chairman of the Meeting. This was followed by the reading a Memorial to the Legislature, which was unanimously adopted, wherein the three following Plans were submitted to the Legislature, as calculated, in an eminent degree, to promote the great Agricultural Interests of Virginia. First, the establishment of a Professorship of Agriculture, at the University of Virginia, connected with a small Experimental Farm, to be cultivated by the Pupils,—a portion of whom—equal to one for each Senatorial District—to be selected by the entire delegation of the same, in both branches of the Legislature, from among such moral and intelligent youths within their respective Districts as are unable to educate themselves. Second, the appointment of a Board of Agriculture, consisting of one Practiced Agriculturist from each Congressional District, whose duty it shall be to meet annually in Richmond, on the same day with the Legislature;—to receive the same per diem pay;—to sit only a week or two, and report, before adjournment, to the Legislature, on all such matters as they may deem worthy of legislative action. A third plan is, to employ a competent person, with a salary sufficient to defray all necessary expenses, for two years, to make an agricultural survey, or minute examination of all the best cultivated parts of the U. States, and to report to the Legislature in regard to them, every improvement, in all the different branches of Husbandry, which have been introduced into the States so examined; as well as a minute description of the most approved agricultural machines and implements,—so as to guard the public against the numerous and continual impositions practised on them in this respect.—*Richmond Whig.*

☞ "*Glorification.*"—All the harps are strung to sing the praises of the Hero for the final adjustment with France. Such strains—such Hosannas—such Hallelujahs—never have been heard since the days of declining Rome, when every "scoundrel Emperor" was placed among the demigods in his lifetime! Every bit of merit is claimed for the General! Even Mr. Rives is pretermitted, that the Lion may reap the undivided glory! We were prepared to hear wonderous peals from all the organs, but we are overwhelmed with the thundering diapason. Well gentlemen—harp away: Only please to remember, that Gen. Jackson caused all the difficulty by his bullying message of December, 1834, and has only surmounted the difficulty created by himself, by eventually *taking back* what he said. If there be glory in this, let it be heaped on him by the shovel full. But you shall not outbrag us in the joy we feel, and sincerely feel, at the termination of difficulties. We rather suspect that much of yours is *feigned*; that it is assumed in order to furnish the occasion for offering incense to power. *Ours* is unalloyed and perfect—that there is to be no war with France, as there never was the least pretext for it—that the two countries are to continue united in the bonds of amity and the sympathy of liberty—*above all*, that the attention of the American people is not to be diverted, by a foreign war, from observing the rapid strides their Government is taking to despotism. Unfeignedly and thankfully do we rejoice: to the extent indeed, that we are willing to hear Gen. Jackson praised in the loudest notes to which servility can raise its obsequious voice.—*Richmond Whig.*

One half the battle won.—From the following, which we take from the Winchester Virginian, a thorough going Van Buren paper, it appears the caucusites have already abandoned all hope of electing one of the nominees of the Baltimore humbug. This is an important victory achieved by the people. It is not only that Col. Johnson shall be excluded from the Vice Presidency, but the great arrangement made at Baltimore will be thus broken up, the principle of caucus nominations will be weakened, and it only requires activity and vigilance on the part of the people to effect its entire overthrow.—*Knoxville Register.*

"The flag thus hoisted is the one which shall have our feeble support—though, we confess, great as is our respect for Judge Smith, and strong is our confidence in his political integrity, we are not without our fears that his nomination may tend to the elevation to the vice presidency of an individual to whom we are utterly and irreconcilably opposed."

Judge White.—Since we have known any thing of political matters, we have never seen a party grow so rapidly and march forward with such confidence of victory, as does the party that moves under the White banner at this time. Witness the numerous and numerously attended meetings which are every where taking place in this State, to promote his success. Our columns, today, are literally crowded with evidences of the interest which the people are taking in the pending contest between Power on the one hand, and the violated rights of Freemen on the other. The cause is worthy of the zeal, talents and energy of every citizen who wishes to transmit the Institutions of his country, in their pristine vigor, their unimpaired beauty, to posterity. It is the cause of the Constitution against Caucuses—of patriotism against power—of *principle* against *party*. Again, we say to our friends—"*Go ahead!*"—*Raleigh Register.*

New York, February 19.

Destruction of the Methodist Book and Printing Establishment.—Early yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the very extensive five story brick building known as the Methodist Book Concern. Very soon, from the combustibility of the contents—an immense quantity of printed sheets, books, tracts, and paper,—and the absolute impossibility to procure water,—all the hydrants being frozen—the flames obtained such mastery as to render every effort to save either building or contents unavailing. The vast pile, extending probably 150 feet on Mulberry street, and running back, including a large four story building in the rear, about 100 feet, was speedily wrapped in a sheet of intense flame, which as parts of the roof and floor fell in, shot up in furious bursts, scattering far and wide large burning fragments of paper. We learn that the *books* nearly all remain in the *safes*, and there is a probability of their being saved. About 200 persons were employed in the building.

Loss about $250,000—insured for about half, from which $50,000 *may* possibly be realized—as much of the insurance is in insolvent offices.

Nothing was saved from the Depository—about six cart loads from the store.—*American.*

Iron Safes.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser says:—"The account books and valuable papers belonging to the Methodist Book Concern, were last night dug out of the 'safe,' uninjured by the fire which had surrounded it for hours."

SYNOPSIS OF Congressional Proceedings.

Thursday, January 28, 1836.

SENATE.—Mr. [illegible] presented a petition from citizens of Vermont, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Calhoun moved that the petion be not received; but the motion was laid on the table for the present.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Department of War, enclosing a report in reply to the resolution adopted, on motion of Mr. White, relative to the employment of Benjamin F. Curry; which was ordered to be printed.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Conner, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to change the organization of the General Post-Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof. [This bill is, we believe, the same as that presented for the same purpose at the last session:—it is very long, and therefore we will wait until it passes Congress, before we give it a place in our columns.]

Mr. Adams' resolution again coming up—Mr. Hardin spoke at length, in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts (*Mr. Adams.*) Mr. Evans followed on the same side, at great length.

Friday, January 29.

HOUSE.—Mr. Adams' resolution again coming up, Mr. Bynum, of N. C., commenced a speech on the subject, which he continued until one o'clock, when he gave way for a motion to go into the consideration of the orders of the day.

Mr. Wise moved that the orders of the day be postponed, in order to continue the discussion of the resolution; but, the question being taken on his motion, it failed: Yeas 48, Nays 150. [The man-worshippers are alarmed at the extraordinary disclosures which have already been made on this subject—and are afraid least the whole truth should be brought to light and they be held up to the country in their true color; so they go for giving it the go by.]

After the transaction of some private business, the House adjourned.

Monday, February 1.

Nothing of interest acted on by either House this day.

Tuesday, February 2.

Mr. Southard presented a petition from the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, for Vermont and parts of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersy, praying Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Calhoun moved the preliminary question on the reception of the petition; but his motion was laid on the table.

The rest of the day was spent in discussing Mr. Benton's resolutions about the surplus revenue.

HOUSE.—Mr. Harper, of Pennsylvania, presented an abolition petition from 368 females of the city and county of Philadelphia; which he moved to be received.

Mr. Hammond objected to its reception, and moved to lay the preliminary motion on the table; which was agreed to.

The Speaker laid before the House some additional testimony in relation to the contested election in the Mountain District, in North Carolina; referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House took up one of the general Appropriation Bills, commonly called the House Contingent Bill. There were two motions pending in relation to this bill: one, by Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, to recommit the bill to a Committee of the Whole, and the other by Mr. Underwood, to recommit to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to adopt some uniform regulation relating to the pay and mileage of members of Congress.

After debate on these motions and the measures contemplated by them, without coming to a conclusion, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, February 3.

SENATE.—The bill to repeal the first and second sections of the "Act to limit the term of certain officers therein named," (to curtail the extent of Executive patronage—Mr. Calhoun's Bill,) was read a third time, and passed—Yeas 23, Nays 20—[Administration men all voting against it.]

The joint resolution authorizing experiments at the Mint, to test the practicability of counterfeiting the Gold and Silver Coin of the United States, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Benton's resolutions were again taken up; when Mr. Mangum addressed the Senate at length, but gave way, without having concluded, to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of some private business, the bill from the Senate, to repeal the first and second sections of the "Act to limit the term of certain officers therein named," &c. was taken up for the purpose of referring it to a Committee. Motions were made to send it to the Committee on the Judiciary, and to a Select Committee. A long discussion followed these motions; and, without taking the vote on either of them, the House adjourned.

Thursday, February 4.

SENATE.—Mr. Calhoun, from the Select Committee to whom that part of the President's Message relating to the Abolitionists was referred, made a long Report on the subject, accompanied by a Bill; which were read, and ordered to a second reading. [We have already mentioned the character of this Report in our paper, but shall insert it in full at an early day.]

HOUSE.—Mr. Wise rose, he said, to inquire of the Chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, whether they would soon report upon that part of the President's Message relating to incendiary publications.

Mr. Conner replied that the subject was under advisement in the committee, and would be reported upon whenever a majority of the committee were prepared to do so, perhaps at an early day, and perhaps a little later.

The House again took up the partial Appropriation Bill, called the House Contingent Bill; and, after some debate, and ineffectual motions to amend, the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Rencher asked and obtained leave of the House to offer the following resolution,—which was agreed to, and the Committee ordered to consist of one member from each of the States:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and what, alteration is necessary to be made relative to the pay and mileage of Members of Congress, whether any, and what, legislation is necessary to limit and curtail the contingent expenses of this House.

[In pursuance of this resolution, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose said Committee: Messrs. Rencher, of North Carolina; Taliaferro, of Virginia; Bean, of N. Hampshire; Grennell, of Massachusetts; Toucey, of Connecticut; Pearce, of Rhode Island; Allen, of Vermont; Wm. K. Fuller, of New York; [illegible], of New Jersey; Heister, of [illegible]; [illegible], of Maryland; Hopkins, of [illegible]; [illegible], of South Carolina; Glascock, of Georgia; [illegible]wood, of Kentucky; Johnson, of Tennessee; Whittlesey, of [illegible]; [illegible], of Louisiana; [illegible], of Indiana; [illegible], of Illinois; Dickson, of Mississippi; Lyon, of Alabama; Harrison, of Missouri.]

Friday, February 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which had been referred so much of the President's Special Message as related to Fortifications, reported a Bill making appropriations for that object, which was read.

A Bill to authorise the relinquishment of the 16th section of public lands reserved for the use of schools, and the selection of other lands in lieu thereof, was considered and finally ordered to a third reading.

A Bill from the House, to extend the Charters of certain Banks in the District of Columbia, was taken up, and agreed to.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance transcended this day. The House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, February 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate whether the Mint of the United States is regularly and amply supplied with bullion and foreign coins, for the gold coinage; and if not, that he communicate his opinion to the Senate on the measures proper to be adopted to ensure such supply in future.

The resolution of Mr. Benton, in relation to the surplus revenue, was again taken up; after debate on which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Pinckney asked the unanimous consent of the House to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That all the memorials which have been ordered, or may hereafter be presented to this House, praying for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and also the resolutions offered by an honorable member from Maine (Mr. Jarvis) with the amendment thereto proposed by an honorable member from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) and every other paper or proposition that may be submitted in relation to that subject, be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report that Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of Slavery in any of the States of the Confederacy; and that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union; assigning such reasons for these conclusions, as in the judgment of the committee, may be best calculated to enlighten the public mind, to repress agitation, to allay excitement, to sustain and preserve the just rights of the slaveholding States, and of the people of this District, and to re-establish harmony and tranquillity among the various sections of the Union.

Objections being made, Mr. Pinckney moved to suspend the rules, for the purpose of enabling him to offer the resolution;

On this motion Mr. Brown asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The question on the suspension of the rules, was then taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows: Yeas 135, Nays 65.

So the motion to suspend the rules was agreed to.

Mr. Pinckney said he would trouble the House with but a few remarks. He had offered the resolution before the House with the most temperate reflection, and with the firm conviction that it was the best course to be pursued. He was well aware of the responsibility which he incurred, but he did so cheerfully and readily. He had done so for the good of his constituents, for the welfare of the State he represented, and for the interests of the South; and he was not afraid or ashamed to own that he had done so for the safety and preservation of the Union. But because he had taken that course, he had been bitterly assailed by a print of the city, (The Telegraph) before he had an opportunity to explain his motives; but once for all, he would say, that he was not to be driven from his purpose by newspaper assaults. He had no fear of its producing any effect among his constituents; he was too well known by the people of South Carolina to fear any such assaults. He had offered the resolution because he was anxious to have that delicate matter adjusted, and he thought that course best for the South, and best for the Union. He did plead guilty of endeavoring to pursue a course which was likely to produce harmony on that exciting subject; not by avoiding the resolution of the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Jarvis,) or that of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) or any other resolution or motion; and all who knew him, either in the House or elsewhere, knew that he was utterly incapable of avoiding any question on which he might be called to act; but he did desire to produce harmonious, united action, by taking higher grounds than had yet been taken. He desired to produce a direct vote and practical result upon the subject. Was it treason to the Southern States that the House should say, by a solemn and temperate vote, that Congress had no constitutional authority to act on the subject of slavery? Was it treason to the country to say that it would not act on that subject in the District of Columbia?—Was it treason to put down that great excitement existing in the country! If it was treason to the South, his constituents must judge him. If it was treason to the Union, the American People must judge him. But whether it be treason or not, in the opinion of a certain individual, he had the concurrence of a large number of members from the Southern States. Several had told him that they wished the subject disposed of in that way, and he had reason to believe that the resolution would be sustained by almost the unanimous Southern vote. Mr. P. felt that he ought to ask pardon for speaking in the manner he had; it was painful for him to speak thus of himself, but he could not, with justice to his character and motives, do less. He wished his constituents to understand him, and he wished them to understand him distinctly, so that they might judge him correctly. He had three subjects in view in offering that resolution. The first was, if possible, to arrest discussion of the question of slavery on that floor, and throughout the country; because he believed it useless, worse than useless. The second was to bring the whole matter to a practical result, satisfactory to the South, and calculated to harmonize the Union.—The third and great object was to put down fanaticism and produce harmony and tranquillity; and for that reason he had comprised the States in his resolution as well as the District of Columbia.—The course he had pursued was similar to that pursed in 1780, which he believed had received the unanimous sanction of the Southern Delegation at that time. Thus far they had been contending about the right of petition on the subject; wasting and dissipating their strength upon mere abstraction, to the extreme excitement of the South, and danger to the Union. His object now was to get a direct vote upon the whole subject. The Abolitionists aim at universal emancipation, and Congress ought to cut off their hopes at once. They should be told that it had no constitutional authority over slavery in the States, and satisfy them that they can have no hope in future. He would show them that there was no hope of effecting their object, and you put an end to agitation at once. He believed that vote would check fanaticism, and have a good effect in the non-slaveholding States. If the House adopted the resolution, he believed it would be sustained by every honest, patriotic man in the non-slaveholding States. In those States, the fanatics were on one side, and the great body of the people on the other. He would allow them to fight their battles in their own way, and he firmly and conscientiously believed that they would succeed in putting down the spirit of agitation. He hoped he was distinctly understood by friends, and by foes, if he had any. He went for the suppression of abolition; he went for the just rights of the slaveholding States, without impairing the rights of any other portion of the Union. He firmly and conscientiously believed that if the resolution was adopted, accompanied by a calm argumentative report, it would go far to produce those blessed results; and if he could be the instrument of producing those results, he would be willing to incur any responsibility which might fall upon him.

Mr. Hammond said it was extremely unpleasant at all times to see gentlemen, coming from the same section of country, and members of the same delegation, so utterly opposed to each other as his colleague and himself.

[Mr. Pinckney begged to explain, and to correct the misapprehension under which his colleague labored. They did not differ, radically or, essentially upon principles. In feeling, motives, and principles, he entirely and cordially concurred with his colleague. They only differed as to the mode of proceeding. Mr. P. preferred his, as was natural in the first place; and secondly, because he thought it went farther than any other, and covered the whole ground.]

Mr. Hammond considered their difference as to the mode of proceeding, a vital and essential difference, involving the deepest and most important principles. He should say nothing with regard to his colleague's principles; that was not the place to impeach them.

What the gentleman had said in reference to an article in a certain print in this city, Mr. H. begged leave to say, that so far as he was concerned, he had nothing to do with it, and knew nothing of it till he saw it in the paper. This he would say—that, as far as his recollection went in reference to that article, he believed the paper had neither calumniated the gentleman nor done injustice to him. It was well known that the very motion now introduced, was one that the whole northern party would have been glad, at any moment during the present session, to have adopted. Should a Southern man, then, a representative from the State of South Carolina, come there with a resolution, granting peace, or asking peace, from the Abolitionists of the North, upon the very terms that any abolitionist, in the House or out of it, would have been glad to give at any moment if they had condescended to have accepted it?—Why should they want a vote of that House declaring that they had no power over the subject, in the States? Who ever anticipated it? Why, was that gentlemen so grossly ignorant as not to know that Arthur Tappan himself had over and over again denied that Congress had any power over that subject in the States. There was not a man from beyond the northern line, that had a doubt upon that subject; and were they to invite an attack upon the South upon that ground? But he would leave the gentleman and his constituents to reconcile themselves on this subject. Mr. H. would himself laugh to scorn, would contemn and despise, any settlement of the question by that House. It was a question of arms, to be settled by blood, when it came there. The gentleman's profession of love and veneration for the Union was a profession he always respected, come from whatever quarter it might. Mr. H. loved the Union, but he would never sacrifice his rights upon its altar. The gentleman wished, it seemed, to make a report.

[Mr. Pinckney explained. He had no materials for such a report; he had never contemplated such a report; and it was his intention to propose that it should be deputed to hands from a different section of the country than that from which he came.]

Mr. Hammond said he wished, then, the gentleman had left the whole matter to some member from a different section of the country; but now he had introduced it, Mr. H. hoped it would be left entirely to him. But what necessity was there for any report? Had not every thing been said on the subject that could be said? The only way to meet the question was to reject the petitions. Any thing short of this would be only calculated to excite the fanatics of the North, and a report of that House would stimulate them to new exertions.

Mr. H. adverted to the report of 1798, and said it was at that time a mere speculative question, but he entered his solemn protest against a similar course at the present day. Whatever might be the report of the House, it would act as the entering wedge for future legislation, and would be a means to encourage the fanatics to renewed attempts to embroil the peace of the South.

Mr. Boyd then demanded the previous question. The demand for the previous question was seconded by the House, yeas 102, noes 86, and on the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Mr. Granger asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. McCarty asked for the reading of the resolution; which was then read.

Mr. Wise inquired if there were any instructions to the Select Committee to report?

The Chair called the gentleman to order.

Mr. Wise. I appeal to the House. I say before any member is compelled to vote, he has a right to understand what it is he has to vote about? Mr. W. said he merely wished to inquire what was the character of the resolution, and the Chair said he had no right to make the inquiry! He would then ask the House what was the character, the object, and the intention of the resolution, before he would give his vote, yea or nay! If they were called upon to vote blindfold there, then order! order! order! in the sense of the Chair, would be reason, and paramount law! Mr. W. wished to know whether the resolution instructed the select Committee to report a resolution declaring that Congress has not the power, under the Constitution, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. If the resolution did not so instruct the committee, Mr. W. was against it *toto cœlo*. If it had this principle in it, he might vote for it, though

there was enough in it [illegible], to prevent [illegible] voting for it. He wished [illegible], also, whether he was not to understand [illegible] resolution before he did vote either way? [illegible], the resolution had been read, but he could not understand every resolution read in [illegible]; for there was sometimes more meant [illegible] the ear, and sometimes more meant than could be understood from what was written. In the name of God, said Mr. W. give us light—give us information—give us understanding, before we are dragged up here to vote like mules.

The Chair then [illegible] stating the question of order, when

Mr. Wise withdrew his appeal.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and determined in the affirmative—Yeas 118, Nays 97.

So the House determined that "the main question shall now be put."

Mr. Vinton then called for certain divisions of the question on the main question, the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Hester moved for the yeas and nays on all the divisions of the resolution; which were ordered.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the first branch of the resolution, which is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That all the memorials which have been offered, or may hereafter be presented to this House, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and also the resolutions offered by an honorable member from Maine, [Mr. Jarvis,] with the amendment thereto proposed by an honorable member from Virginia, [Mr. Wise,] and every other paper or proposition that may be submitted in relation to that subject, be referred to a Select Committee."

Upon this branch of the resolution, the vote of the House was, Yeas 174, Nays 48—[the Southern or slaveholding vote was, Yeas 45, Nays 47, 7 not voting, viz:

Maryland.—Yeas 6, Nays 2; *Virginia.*—Yeas 7, Nays 12—2 not voting. *North Carolina.*—Yeas, Henry W. Conner, Edmund Deberry, M. T. Hawkins, James McKay, Wm. Montgomery, Abram Rencher, A. H. Sheppard, L. Williams, 8. Nays, Jesse A. Bynum, James Graham, Ebenezer Pettigrew, W. S. Shepperd, 4—2 not voting. *South Carolina.*—Yeas 3, Nays 5. *Georgia.*—Yeas 6, Nays 3. *Kentucky.*—Yeas 7, Nays 5—one not voting. *Tennessee.*—Yeas 3, Nays 8—2 not voting. *Louisiana.*—Yeas 1, Nays 2. *Mississippi.*—Yea 1, Nay 1. *Alabama.*—Yeas none, Nays 4—one absent. *Missouri.*—Yeas 2, Nays none.]

The question was next taken, by yeas and nays, on the adoption of the second division of the resolution, which is as follows:

"With instructions to report that Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy."

Upon this branch of the resolution, the vote of the House was Yeas 201, Nays 3—[the Southern or Slave-holding vote was, Yeas 78, Nays 3—16 not voting. The 3 nays are, Virginia 1, Georgia 1, Louisiana 1—of the 16 not voting, Maryland 1, Virginia 4, North Carolina 1, South Carolina 6, Kentucky 2, Tennessee 2.]

When the name of Mr. Wise was called in the last vote, that gentleman refused to answer, on the ground that he had no Constitutional right to vote on the question.

Mr. Pinckney moved that the gentleman be excused from voting.

Mr. Wise was then excused from voting.

The vote was then announced, and the second branch of the resolution was determined in the affirmative.

The third division of the resolution was then read, as follows:

"And, that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia, *because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union.*"

Mr. Underwood called for a further division of the foregoing, so as to exclude, in the first instance, the words in italics.

The Chair decided that the proposition was susceptible of this division.

The decision of the Chair was briefly sustained by Messrs. Sutherland, Underwood, and Hardin, opposed by Messrs. Bouldin and Ripley, and affirmed by the House; taken by tellers, Yeas 114, Nays not counted.

The question was then taken on the first clause of the third division of the proposition, excluding the words in italics.

Upon this branch of the resolution, the vote of the House was, Yeas 133, Nays 47—[the Southern or Slave-holding vote was, Yeas 82, Nays 0—15 not voting.]

The question was next taken on the latter clause of the third division of the resolution, being the words printed in italics.

Upon this branch of the resolution, the vote of the House was Yeas 129, Nays 74—[the Southern or Slave-holding vote was, Yeas 77, Nays 3—15 not voting.]

The latter branch of the resolution was then read, as follows:

"Assigning such reasons for these conclusions as, in the judgment of the Committee, may be best calculated to enlighten the public mind, to repress agitation, to allay excitement, to sustain and preserve the just rights of the slave-holding States, and of the people of this District, and to re-establish harmony and tranquillity amongst the various sections of the Union."

Upon this branch of the resolution, the vote of the House was, Yeas 168, Nays 6.

So the whole resolution was agreed to, and the Committee ordered to consist of nine.

[The following gentlemen compose the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed under the resolution of Mr. Pinckney, on the subject of the Abolition of Slavery:

Messrs. Pinckney, of South Carolina; Hamer, of Ohio; Pearce, of New Hampshire; Harden, of Kentucky; Jarvis, of Maine; Owens, of Georgia; Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania; Dromgoole, of Virginia; Turrill, of New York.]

Opinions of the Press,

UPON

MR. PINCKNEY'S RESOLUTION.

From the Columbia Telescope.

The Question.—The Charleston mis-Representative, or some friend, out of the few left him to approve his late unfortunate proceeding, has held up, in the Mercury of the 20th, a statement of the Southern votes, on the adoption of the several clauses of his Resolution on the Slave question. In the divided and distracted vote of the South, he expects to find countenance for his own measure of pretended "harmony." A singular device of that sort must it be, of which the *first* effect, as to those whom it professes to serve, is utterly to break up all concert of agreement among them, and to split them to pieces, upon an issue the most capital and the most irreconcilable! This, let it be remarked, is the very earliest fruit of Mr. P's. measure: and, except some other equally inauspicious effects, is almost its only certain consequence. But, to the vote: for we will accept his issue, so far as to scrutinize that with him. We will but remark, *en passant*, that it is a somewhat new ground for a South Carolinian to take, to set up the rule of *numbers*, in order to show *our* people on which side right lay.

The *first* division of the question—that as to submitting the whole matter to a Committee, for a Report upon it—was really the whole question.—All the rest stood, with Southern men, for very little. Upon this however, the vote stood, among the members from the slaveholding States, as follows:

	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
Maryland	6	2	0
Virginia	7	12	2
North Carolina	8	4	2
South Carolina	3	6	0
Georgia	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	8	2
Louisiana	[illegible]	2	0
[illegible]	1	1	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	1
[illegible]	2	0	0

Making, in all, 45 ayes, 4[illegible] nays, [illegible] absentees.

Now, the further scrutiny [illegible] made—who, or of what party, are the 44 ayes of the South?—That question, we possess the means of resolving; and we proceed to do so.

To begin from a plain starting point—at home—who are the voters in the affirmative? Messrs. Pinckney, Manning, and Rogers: the two latter, always heretofore, Van Burenites: the first a Van Burenite henceforth. So of Georgia. What wonder if tools of Van Burenism, so notorious and shameless *that they can support*, for the Vice-Presidency, *Dick Johnson, the Amalgamationist*, should do their master's pleasure, in voting this resolution? The same subserviency was ready in North Carolina; with the addition that several districts, in that State, are largely affected by bodies of religious fanatics—Moravians, Quakers, and Covenanters. Of Maryland we need scarcely speak; since its majority is Van Buren, and it fosters, besides, a very large Colonization party. The latter is equally the fact, as to Kentucky; and of the President's own State, we need scarcely speak. To lead three with the concerted measure of the Administration, could have needed no great effort.—In a word, of the 44 Southern votes, in favor of this movement, 32, including Mr. Pinckney, are *well known Van Buren men!* On the other hand, *every Southern man, who has ever shown himself capable of standing up for the rights of the South, voted against it.* To the latter, 12 joined themselves, who are usually Van Burenites, but could not, on this occasion, forget *every thing*, at the beck of Van Burenism. Several of these, too, had committed themselves against this mode of action, before Mr. P's ill-omened proposition had been matured.

It remains, in reply to Mr. P's. empty parade of votes, only that we add this: that, after this first decisive question had been carried, *all our members*, except himself and Messrs. Manning and Rogers, *withdrew from the floor*. They voted no more, except Messrs. Campbell and Thompson; who, by chance merely, gave their voices once, upon a single question.

The remaining questions were, as will be seen at a glance, such as Southern men should never have permitted to be moved, in that House; and yet such as permitted the Southern men, who could consent to vote on them at all, to vote in the affirmative only. The vice of the propositions lying in the compromitting our rights, by bringing them into decision by a body having no cognizance of them, or in stating those rights with far less than their proper strength, it followed that even those, who held these declarations of our cause to be far inadequate, were compelld to vote *for*, rather than *against* them. They could not vote that Congress *had* a right to abolish slavery in the States; nor that it *was* expedient to abolish servitude in the District of Columbia or the Territories. On such points, Mr. P's show of Southern unanimity is too ridiculous to be regarded as any thing but a blind for the lowest ignorance.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Mr. Pinckney must begin to doubt the correctness of his course, when he finds it every where repudiated by the Southern politicians and Southern presses, with whom he has heretofore acted, and complimented by the Van Buren men. Every Southern State Rights paper denounces it; not one Nullifier in Congress sustains it.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

Treachery! Treachery!—We have read with no little astonishment and mortification, not to say indignation, the Resolution offered in the House of Representatives of Congress, on the 4th ultimo, by Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina! That such a resolution should come from a Southern man, a South Carolinian, and a Nullifier, too, almost passes belief, and we are almost ready to question the evidence of our senses as we read it. What can Mr. Pinckney mean by it? He certainly cannot be unconscious of the plain purport and tendency of the Resolution, and that it strikes directly at the peace and safety, yea, the very "existence" of the Southern people; for he is an intelligent man, and one long conversant with the nature and tendency of constitutional encroachments, and legislative usurpations; and must know, that to compromise our constitutional rights on this question; to break down our constitutional barrier against the interference of Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia, and barter it for one of mere temporary propriety and expediency, is virtually to tie us hand and foot, and surrender us into the hands of our enemies.

From the Virginia Advocate.

Abolition in Congress.—The resolution offered by Mr. Pinckney, on the subject of Abolition, by which all that the South has contended for is surrendered, will have, it must have, the tendency of awakening the people of the South to their true situation. The more we think of this resolution, the more satisfied we are, that it aims the most deadly blow at Southern rights and interests, that has ever been given in the Federal Legislature.—The celebrated Missouri movement only contemplated the right of Congress to interdict slavery in the Territories; but this resolution asserts (indirectly, it is true, but not the less strongly) that slavery "in the States" is dependant on the majority of Congress.

The best of causes have been cursed with traitors. We do not know, and we do not say, that Mr. Pinckney is a traitor. If our property is destroyed, our lives endangered, all our rights surrendered to alien enemies, it is wholly immaterial to us whether these evils are brought upon us by unvarnished villainy, or by honest, but reckless, fanaticism. We are equally the sufferers.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

Mr. Pinckney's Resolution.—It is to be regretted that this resolution was offered at all, and especially by a Southern man. Why make an elaborate Report to prove that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject of slavery *in the States?* Who has ever affirmed such a *right?* Not Arthur Tappan, or Loyd Garrison, or Thompson, ever claimed this power. What need, then of a long disquisition to disprove it? May it not, on the other hand, be productive of harm, in future time, by inducing a doubt whether the jurisdiction of Congress was not, in our day, a disputed and debatable point? And then, as to the District of Columba, if the question is reduced to one of mere expediency, of what value will the Report be to the South? If it is ONLY inexpedient, may not the time shortly come when the members of Congress from the non-slaveholding States will no longer so regard it? If it be settled that it is not constitutionally forbidden ground, will the Abolitionists be deterred, by a Congressional Report, from renewing their efforts to effect the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, when a Northern candidate for the Presidency, no longer wanting, or finding that he cannot under any circumstances get Southern votes, may determine that it is no longer *inexpedient* to attempt this robbery? We cannot but regard this movement of Mr. Pinckney as a most indiscreet, however it may have been, as we doubt not it was, a well intended measure. His object was present pacification: but he will discover, when it is too late, that that is a much less important object than ultimate and permanent security.

From the Richmond Whig.

Mr. Pinckney's Resolution.—We affirm that the Abolitionists, through Pinckney's resolution, have obtained a victory which they never dreamed of, and which they never aspired to! At their first grand assault, they have got their petitions received, referred, and reported on. They have succeeded in making Congress assume jurisdiction over the general question of slavery, and they will have a Report, tacitly admitting the right of Congress, under the Constitution, to abolish slavery in the District; for Mr. Pinckney's resolution places the objection to abolition upon its *inexpediency*, and not upon *unconstitutionality*. The South, then, obtain, by the report of Mr. Pinckney and his Committee, what Garrison himself has never denied, to wit: that Congress has no power of slavery in the States: and the Abolitionists obtain a recognition of the jurisdiction of Congress over the general subject, and the admission, by necessary implication *that Congress has the right of abolition in the District!* Which has the best of the bargain? Mr. Pinckney is [illegible] for the treachery or folly that has superinduced this state of things! Robertson, Wise, Pickens, and the true men who resisted the treason, are denounced as agitators and enemies of the Union, while the South is required to approve and to triumph as for a great advantage obtained!

From the Boston Eve. Journal.

"The resolutions of the Hon. Henry L. Pinckney adopted in the House of Representatives, have created some speculation, and have called down wrath on the head of that gentleman. The resolution will not be acceptable to the Abolitionists, I presume; and yet *I consider their adoption a decided triumph on the part of the Abolitionists*, as it has opened a gap—driven an entering wedge into the question of emancipation, and laid the foundation of their future success. I say this as an impartial observer, and without participating at all in the abstract merits of the question. It is true that the committee has been instructed to report against abolition in all its features; *but as it will open a way for a report from the minority, I look upon the affair as a triumph.* It is so regarded by that portion of the South which acts with Mr. John C. Calhoun, and as such will be treated. If I were an abolitionists, I should hail the whole affair as the harbinger of ultimate success."

That the correspondent of the Journal is not much out of the way, we are satisfied from the fact, that a letter from Providence to a gentleman in this city, states that the adoption of Mr. Pinckney's resolution was known at Providence during the sitting of the Anti-slavery Convention, and that it was received by them as an earnest of future success. Instead of having the effect attributed to them by Mr. Pinckney, of *putting down* the Abolitionists, they were encouraged to persist in their movements.—*U. S. Tel.*

Banking Capital.—The Banking Capital of Louisiana will have been enlarged, before the close of the present session of the Legislature of that State, to about *seventy-two millions of dollars!* Upon which it is supposed discounts are and will be made to the amount of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. If the Government of Pennsylvania is to be put down for incorporating thirty-five millions of *existing* bank capital—if Conventions are to be called, and mob-law invoked, to punish the Pennsylvanians for daring thus to understand and pursue the true interests of their State, what shall be done with Louisiana, which has chartered new capital to an amount (according to federal population) more than ten times as great as the old capital to which a new charter has been granted by Pennsylvania?

The progress of Banking in Louisiana has been very rapid, though up to the present year it has not perhaps more than kept pace with the demand created by the increasing culture of Sugar and Cotton, and the increasing commerce of the port of New Orleans. The following statement of the progressive increase of Bank Capital in Louisiana will probably not be unacceptable to our readers:

In the year 1811, the amount was	$754,000
1815,	1,432,000
1820,	2,597,420
1830,	5,665,980
1834,	23,664,755
1835,	37,172,145
1836, about	72,000,000

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, Guardian of my Father, James Latta, all persons having claims against him are requested to present them for settlement; and all persons indebted to him are desired to make payment.

ROBERT LATTA, *Guardian.*

Yorkville, So. Ca. March 8, 1836.

P. S. Rufus Reid, Esq., is my lawfully authorized agent: Persons are therefore requested to call on him in my absence.

R. L. *Guardian.*

Wood! Wood!!

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte, that he is prepared to furnish Wood to any one, either now or at any time through the summer, at the customary price. W. S. B. HAYES.

March 17, 1836.

House of Entertainment.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Royall, as a House of Entertainment and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, in the best manner.

His table will be at all times furnished with the best the up country market can afford. His bar with the choicest liquors, his stables with the most wholesome provision, attended by faithful ostlers, and from his constant attention, and unremitting exertions to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. A. D. JOHNSON.

Lancaster, March 12, 1836.

Internal Improvement.

Asheville, N. C. 1835.

Agreeably to previous notice, the citizens of this place convened on the 31st of December, and organized a Rail Road Meeting, by calling Col. S. Chunn to the Chair and appointing John B. Whiteside, Sec'y.

The object of the meeting being specially for the purpose of taking such steps as might best promote the interests of North Carolina generally, and the Western section through which the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road may be expected to pass in particular, it was deemed important, in order to procure further information, and to assure other communities on the line of the contemplated improvement, of the deep and lasting interest felt in our particular section for the success of the undertaking, that a regular organized Committee of Correspondence should be constituted. The following gentlemen, viz: J. F. E. Hardy, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Patton, Joshua Roberts, J. M. Smith, Esq., Col. S. Chunn and John B. Whiteside, were duly nominated and appointed a Standing Committee of Correspondence.

On motion made and seconded, the following gentlemen, viz: J. W. Patton, J. M. Smith, J. T. Poor and D. H. Jarrett, Esq's., of Asheville, and Col. Jas. Lowrie, Col. Samuel Davidson, Col. John Clayton, Benj. King, Esq., Col. J. M. Alexander, Major John E. Patton, Col. Chas. Baring, Gen. P. Brittain, Col. R. Deaver, Capt. C. Moore, N. Blackstock, Esq., Rev. C. Bradshaw, Col. R. Williamson, Col. Brevard, Jas. Gudger, and Israel Baird, Esqs., of different sections of Buncombe county, were duly nominated and appointed a Committee of Vigilance.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Asheville, N. C. 1836.

The Committee of Correspondence, having met by their own appointment on the first day of January, Col. Chunn was called to the Chair, and J. B. Whiteside appointed Secretary. Whereupon, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is understood that a General Convention is expected to be held at Knoxville, Tennessee, during next Summer, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road; and as the Committee believe that in a matter of such general interest the sentiments and wishes of their fellow-citizens of the county ought to be consulted: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee adjourn to meet on the Tuesday of February Court, at which time a general meeting of the County be requested, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend such General Convention as may be held by the different States interested in the construction of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.

Resolved further, That J. F. E. Hardy be appointed to address a note to each of the members of the Committee of Vigilance, not present, informing them of the meeting and its objects set forth in the foregoing Resolution.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday the 9th of February, 1836.

At a Public Meeting, convened in the Court House in Asheville, on the 9th of February, 1836, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet in Convention in Knoxville, on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of consulting on the most practicable route for the contemplated Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston—on motion, Col. S. W. Davidson was called to the Chair, and N. Blackstock appointed Secretary. The Chairman nominated the following persons to draft Resolutions, viz; N. W. Woodfin, M. Patton and Col. Lowry.

The meeting then adjourned until half past 6 o'clock.

The meeting met according to adjournment, and the proceedings of the Corresponding Committee, held in this place on the first Monday in January 1836, was presented: after which, there were some brief remarks and explanations made by several gentlemen, on the different contemplated routes of the aforesaid Rail Road.

The Committee appointed by the Chair, then presented the following Resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to this meeting the proceedings heretofore had by the Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance on the first day of January 1836.

Resolved further, That this meeting is decidedly friendly to the contemplated Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, and that we are willing to aid the citizens of our sister States of South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, in the construction of said Road.

Resolved further, That this meeting deems it highly important that the interests of Buncombe county should be represented in the General Convention to be held in Knoxville, in July next, and that this meeting appoint three Delegates to represent us in that Convention. Upon which, the following gentlemen were unanimously appointed Delegates to said Convention, viz: Col. Samuel Chunn, Col. Samuel Davidson, and Dr. J. F. E. Hardy.

Resolved, That in case either of the Delegates fail to attend the Convention at Knoxville, the remaining delegates shall have power to fill the vacancies.

Resolved further, That it be recommended to the citizens of North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Tennessee, interested in the Road crossing the Ridge between Haywood line and Gillespie's Gap, to hold a Convention in Asheville, on the 28th day of June, to take such steps as they may deem proper to forward the location of the Rail Road between Cincinnati and Charleston.

On motion made and seconded, the meeting adjourned to meet again in this place on Thursday of April Court next.

SAM'L. W. DAVIDSON, Ch'n.

N. BLACKSTOCK, Sec'y.

Great animation seems to prevail in the Western States on the subject of the project of Great Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston. A great public meeting was held at Knoxville (Tenn.) on the 4th Jan. last, at which Col. Jno. Williams presided, and Wm. Swan was appointed Secretary. A committee was appointed, consisting of W. B. Ramsay, Jno. R. Nelson, Jno. M'Millan, Wm. Lindsay, and James Campbell, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, this meeting have witnessed with deep interest and anxious solicitude, the efforts which are making by the States of South and North Carolina to open up a communication, by Rail Road, from Charleston to Cincinnati, passing directly through the valley of East Tennessee—and believing that in the incipient steps towards the attainment of this grand object, a coincidence of opinion and harmony of action should be sought among the several States interested, as indispensable to a successful and speedy accomplishment of the work—to this end it is therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the convocation and objects of a general Convention, composed of Delegates from all the States interested, to be held at this place on the 4th day of July next, as proposed by the late Columbia Convention.

2d. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint five delegates from this county to attend said Convention.

3d. *Resolved*, That the citizens of Cincinnati, of Kentucky, of North Carolina, of Georgia, and of the other counties of East Tennessee, be requested to appoint delegates, to meet those already appointed in South Carolina, to represent them at said Convention.

4th. *Resolved*, That our Senator and Representatives in the General Assembly be instructed to use their best efforts forthwith to procure a charter for said road, and to provide the funds for its construction, by pledging the faith of the State or otherwise, so that said act of the Legislature may be laid before said Convention at its meeting.

5th. *Resolved*, That James G. M. Ramsey, D. P. Armstrong, James King, David A. Deadrick and John Williams, be appointed a committee of Correspondence, to correspond with similar committees appointed for the same general purpose.

In conformity with the 2nd resolution, Dr. James G. M. Ramsey, Hon. Hu. L. White, Hon. Wm. B. Reese, Hon. Pryor Lea, and Calvin Morgan, were appointed delegates to the 4th July Convention for Knox county—and upon motion of Wm. B. A. Ramsey, the chairman of the meeting was also appointed a delegate to said Convention.

The Hon. Pryor Lea then offered the following resolution, which, after being prefaced and supported by a luminous and convincing argument by the mover, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that the General Assembly ought not to adjourn without making ample provisions for a certain and speedy co-operation with other States in the great work of Internal Improvement now contemplated through this State, and for their final accomplishment. And further that public sentiment will sustain the General Assembly in taking time enough to mature these and the other important measures before them.

On the 6th Jan. a similar meeting was held at Columbus, Ohio, at which Gov. Lucas presided, and Wray Thomas acted as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by his excellency Mr. John S. Williams, of Cincinnati, delivered a short address on the subject of Rail Roads; after which,

On motion of Mr. Williams, it was

Resolved, That this meeting view, with the highest satisfaction, the movements that have been made in relation to the Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston, South Carolina. And,

On motion of Mr. Creed, it was further

Resolved, That the citizens of Ohio are prepared to send Delegates to a Convention proposed to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 4th day of July next; and that the Governor, acting as President of this meeting, be authorized to appoint a suitable number of delegates to attend said Convention.

In pursuant of the above resolutions, the President appointed the following named gentlemen, as Delegates to the proposed Convention, to wit: Dr. Daniel Drake, Hon. R. T. Lytle, and John S. Williams, Esq., of Hamilton; General Joseph Vance, of Campaign; Joseph Lyman, Esq., of Portage; Hon. John M. Creed, of Fairfield; Carter B. Harland, Esq., of Clinton; Hon. Elisha Vance, of Butler; Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren; Samuel Forrer Esq., of Montgomery; and Hon. William Allen, of Ross.

Resolved, That the proposed Road from Charleston to the Ohio River, is a matter of deep interest to all the States north of the Ohio; and that the co-operation of the State of Indiana, by the construction of a road from her capital to the city of Cincinnati, will materially contribute to the great object in view.—*Charleston Courier.*

Charlotte:

Friday, March 1[illegible], 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:

EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Governor.*

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*

JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

☞ *The Raleigh Register and Mr. Tyler.*—In an article relative to the resignation, by Mr. Tyler, of his seat in the United States Senate, the Raleigh Register holds the following extraordinary language:

"The resignation of Mr. Tyler suggests the question to our minds, whether the Whigs of North-Carolin can, with a due regard to their principles, to say nothing of their honor, support him for the Vice Presidency. Our own opinion is, (and we speak for ourselves alone) that to continue him on our Ticket, under existing circumstances, is to jeopard the vote of the State. At the time of his nomination he was taken up, in preference to others, simply because he had accepted the Maryland nomination, and from a wish to avoid collision with our friends in other States. We think it probable, that he will now decline the Maryland nomination. In justice to those who brought his name forward, he certainly ought to do so. But should he hold on, we have very little doubt that Maryland will revoke her nomination of him.

"We do not see how those who approve Mr. Mangum's course can consistently support for the Vice-Presidency, one who, by his own example, has given the strongest rebuke to Whig principles. North-Carolina, in our opinion, should meet the Virginia heresy on her own borders, and fight it back. To acquiesce in this Revolutionary movement upon the constitutional powers and rights of the Senate, is not only to annihilate us politically, but is more, vastly more—it is to degrade and disgrace us. Let us go for THE RIGHT, and leave the consequences where they must at last rest. This, at least, is our opinion, and may pass for what it is worth. We have taken counsel of no one, and only throw out these crude suggestions to elicit an expression of opinion from our contemporaries on the subject."

Above we have called the language of this extract "extraordinary,"—but it is not only so—it is *unfortunate:*—extraordinary as coming from a writer of Mr. Gales' conceded intelligence and political orthodoxy—and unfortunate, as having a tendency to create doubt and of course relaxed energies on the part of those in this State who are contending against Executive Influence and Party Dictation.

We differ from the Register in the view it has taken of this act of Mr. Tyler, entirely and radically. So far from its being any good reason for dropping him from the Whig Ticket, we look upon it as giving him new and decided claims to the confidence and support of every one who battles for the People against Power.

We go for the right of instruction, in its broadest sense. It may be said, (and we know the Editor of the Register to be of the opinion,) that the act of the Legislature of Virginia which procured the resignation of Mr. Tyler, was not a constitutional *exercise* of the "right of instruction," properly so called, but a *violation* of its most vital principle. We remark that this may be said; and, by doing so, we intend to convey the idea that our belief is on the same side; but, in the case of Virginia, this *may not* be true—it remains yet to be proven that the Legislature of that State has *not* expressed the will of the People, in directing their Senators to expunge or resign. If this is the case—if the People are not with the *expungers*—they can and will no doubt make it known at the polls, through the ballot-boxes, at the next election. But, until their will is definitely and beyond dispute known, we are clearly of opinion that a Senator in Congress must take the regularly expressed will of the Legislature—the body which, on behalf of the People, creates him—as the will of the People themselves, until they can have opportunity to revoke such action of their immediate representatives. Our doctrine of instruction simply is, that the People, and only the People, (a majority of them,) can of right exercise the power; and that, as the State Legislatures are the channels through which they exert it, the action of a Legislature, deliberately done, should be taken as valid, until discountenanced by them. If it be contended that this doctrine leads to dangerous results—and we cannot deny that it has done so already—we must content ourself with the reply, simple though it be, *that the People are the Sovereigns, and their will is tantamount.* It is a sad reflection, indeed, that these Sovereigns *may* often be led into fatal errors of policy, by designing demagogues; but we must be content with the assurance that they are honest, that they mean well, and that they will do right if permitted to act as free agents.—We say we must be content with this assurance—have nothing stronger to rely on—and always hope for the best.

With these views, we cannot conceive why Mr. Tyler should be proscribed for resigning his trust, when required to do so by the agents from whose hands he received it. The Register will see, as will the Whig Party, that there was no alternative allowed Mr. Tyler, by the resolution of the Virginia Legislature, between perjury (blackened in a tenfold degree by the treason which it would have been against our glorious Constitution) and resignation. For ourself we can say, that, if Mr. Tyler had retained his seat, and disregarded the instructions, we could not have supported him as a *true Whig;* and if he had holden on to his station and obeyed instructions, we could not have assisted in elevating, to any office, a traitor to the Constitution.

In speaking thus, we do not intend to cast the slightest reflection upon the course of Mr. Mangum, which the Register has seen fit to bring into comparison with Mr. Tyler's. To our mind, the circumstances in which they have been placed, are as totally dissimilar as has been the course of each. It has already been seen that Mr. Tyler was instructed to vote for expunging, or *resign* his seat. As he could not conscientiously obey the first, he has obeyed the last. The history of Mr. Mangum's instructions is this: our Legislature passed a resolution instructing our Senators to vote for Mr. *Benton's* "expunging resolution," then under consideration in the United States Senate. This resolution was amended in the course of action upon it; and as amended was, upon motion, laid on the table, we believe by an unanimous vote, including Mr. Benton himself. So that the *main question* upon the passage of Mr. *Benton's* "expunging resolution" has never as yet been put in the Senate; and of course Mr. Mangum has *not disobeyed instructions.* When the time arrives for him to give a vote upon "Mr. *Benton's* expunging resolutions," (if such a vote ever should be taken,) if he shall feel himself called upon, by the obligations of his official oath, to disobey the instructions of the Legislature, then it will be time enough to draw comparisons between his course under one set of circumstances, and the action of another individual under a different set, as well as time enough to make his course the standard by which to test the Principles of the Whig Party.

We do hope that the Register will reconsider and weigh well the consequences which its hasty, unsound, and unfortunate view of Mr. Tyler's course, may produce upon the Whig Party. Great principles are involved in the contest between the Whigs and the Tories; and nothing could be more fatal to our cause, or more gratifying to our opponents, than that we should waste our energies and create dissension in our body by a course of theoretical hair-splitting, unworthy the cause in which we contend. Already has the Raleigh Standard taken up the burden of the Register's remarks, and proclaimed to the world that "Mr. Tyler is to be dropped by the Whigs—the organ of the party at this city has sent forth the *mandate* to revoke his nomination." We leave the Register to reflect on the effect this annunciation of the Standard will have on *the faithful*, and also to make its own reply to the triumphal notes of the Standard. But we must inform the latter paper that it will be mistaken in its hopes—that the Whigs are too independent to bow to mandates from any quarter—that Mr. Tyler will not be dropped from our Ticket—and that all its deceptive tricks will avail nothing against the *real* Republican Party of this State in August and November next.

☞ *Messrs. Tyler and Leigh.*—In our last, we announced the resignation of the first of these gentlemen.—He addressed a letter to the Legislature of his State, even before he officially received a copy of the "expunging resolutions," giving back to them the station which he had so long occupied with such distinguished honor to himself and the State of Virginia. Mr. Leigh has also addressed a letter to the Legislature, declining to vote for the expunging resolutions, upon the ground of their unconstitutionality, and also declining to resign his station just now—upon this subject, he says: "I shall hold my seat only long enough to signalise my resistance to what I honestly believe to be unconstitutional instructions. I shall, in all events, resign it at the commencement of the next session of the General Assembly."

The letters of both these gentlemen are masterly productions. The whole subject of the Right of Instruction, is discussed in a plain, forcible, and eloquent manner, that cannot fail to impart all the requisite light for a thorough understanding of this too-little understood subject. We shall lay extracts from one or both these letters before our readers next week.

☞ *Abolition in Congress.*—In our "Synopsis of Congressional Proceedings," to-day, the reader will find the much-talked-of-resolution offered by Mr. Pinckney, of Charleston, on the subject of the Abolition Petitions presented to Congress—together with the Southern or slave-holding vote on each separate clause of it upon its passage.—Mr. Pinckney's speech on presenting his resolution, and the reply of Mr. Hammond, are also given; which, together with the extracts from divers influential journals, on the same subject, will give to our readers a better view of the whole scope and possible bearing of this movement on the important subject of Abolition, than any remarks of our own could impart.

"We regret to learn that the Small Pox still continues to rage in many places of Western North Carolina; and we are told as near as six or seven miles of Charlotte."—*Yorkville Journal.*

☞It is not true that the Small Pox is within six or seven miles of this town. The nearest case we have heard of, was at the house of a man *twenty-five* miles from Charlotte, on the Statesville road, where the disease was carried by one of the men who went from Ashe to Cheraw after contracting it. We hope our Yorkville friend will notice this, and see the impropriety of henceforth publishing such alarming statements upon the authority of a mere "we are told." The disease is near enough to us, at 25 miles' distance, in all conscience; and if it should spread in our direction, which we do not apprehend, we shall not fail to apprise the public of the fact.

☞The Bill for chartering the cincinnati and Charleston Rail-Road has passed both branches of the Kentucky Legislature, and received the signature of the Governor. The charter thus granted authorises a branch of the said Road to Louisville. The good people of Cincinnati received this news with the strongest demonstrations of joy, which they testified by an illumination of their town, the firing of cannon, &c. All the States through whose territory this Rail Road is expected to pass, having previously given their assent, this Act of Kentucky removes the last remaining difficulty of a legislative character.

☞ Resolutions have passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 64 to 25, and will doubtless pass the Senate, *instructing* Messrs. McKean and Buchanan to vote AGAINST the "Expunging Resolutions!"

☞ *Small Pox in Ashe*—One death last week, Isaac Teague. About 50 cases reported—many of the patients, however, are convalescent—two or three only considered hopeless at the latest certain intelligence. The malady is yet confined to the families in which it has been for several weeks past. The family of the late Isaac Teague, 6 or 7 miles from Jefferson, and consisting of 8 or 10 persons, are all down—not one able to help another. There are three nurses hired by the month, to attend on the afflicted: their custom is to go from house to house, and tarry where assistance is most needed.—*Salem Chronicle.*

Small Pox near Cheraw.—Of the three men who had been exposed to this disease in Ashe co., N. C., and who afterwards came down into the neighborhood of Cheraw on business, one sickened and died in Marlborough district, at the house of Mr. Harvell Smith, eleven miles from town on the upper road to Laurel Hill. The disease was communicated to some members of the family, and to others of the neighborhood, who kindly rendered their assistance in nursing the sick stranger, before it was ascertained what his disease was.—The whole number of cases, so far as we have been able to learn, is 8. Of these, some have already terminated favorably, and there has, as yet, we understand, been no death. The existence of the disease so near us was first ascertained in this town on Thursday last. On the afternoon of that day a public meeting was held, which adopted a resolution requesting the town council to adopt efficient measures to prevent the introduction of the disease into the town, and pledging to them the support of the meeting.—*Gazette, 8th March.*

We have been requested by a gentleman of Statesville, of the highest standing, to contradict a report published in the Raleigh Star, and Salem Chronicle, that several cases of the above disease have occurred in Statesville, and in Iredell county. We are most positively assured that no case has occurred either in the Town of Statesville, or in the County.—*West. Carolinian.*

☞ *The Contested Election* between Messrs. Graham and Newland, is still undecided by the House of Representatives. Mr. Graham, the sitting member, asked more time to procure additional evidence, to substantiate his right to the seat he occupies, alledging that although Gen. Newland had given him legal notice (sixty-six days) of his intention to contest his seat, he was compelled to leave home for his duties at Washington before he had time to collect all the evidence desirable in the case, and several weeks sooner than his competitor left, the latter of whom was all the time gathering evidence. This motion to grant further time was made by Mr. W. B. Shepherd, of this State, and opposed by Mr. Bynum; backed by all *the* party leaders. We expect nothing else but that this subject will be hurried through the House, without giving the members time to examine the evidence in the case, and Mr. Graham hurried out of his seat.

In the present aspect of affairs in regard to the election of President, the decision of the House on this question may vitally affect the result. If the election goes to the House of Representatives, it may change the *vote of the State*, and give it to Van Buren. Our delegation at present stands *seven* Whigs and six Van Burenites. Deprive Mr. Graham of his seat, and give it to Gen. Newland, and the scale is turned. Seeing this, we look for the worst. But let the party in the House of Representatives take care how they attempt to stifle the voice of the people of North Carolina. They may succeed in a body where the *King's will* is *law;* but a day of retribution will come.—*W. Car.*

☞ *Washington's Monument.*—We believe all our readers are apprised of the existence of a Society in the city of Washington, called the 'Washington National Monument Society.' It will be remembered that the object of this Society is to erect a Monument to the illustrious Washington, in that place, the funds for the erection of which are to be raised by voluntary contributions of the American People. To facilitate this purpose, the United States has been divided into Collection Districts, and *I. G. Lash*, Esq., of Bethania, Stokes county, has been appointed and commissioned Collector-General for the district composed of the State of North-Carolina, with authority to appoint Deputies under him. Mr. Lash proposes to appoint the different Sheriffs of the State Deputy Collectors, with a per centage, should they be willing to accept; if not, other suitable persons.

We hope the citizens of North-Carolina will follow the example of many sister States, who have contributed liberally towards accomplishing this grand object, which is to 'redound to the glory of the Republic, and do credit to the munificence and taste of the present age.'

Mr. Lash is an enterprizing, patriotic gentleman, and well calculated to do justice to his appointment.—*Salem Chronicle.*

Cotton—Great Prices!

Fayetteville, March 10,	17 cents.
Columbia, March 12,	14 to 20¼
Charleston, March 12,	15½ to 20
New York, March 2,	20.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

MR. GALES AND MR. TYLER.

Mr. Editor: Every Whig with whom I have conversed on the subject of the Editorial remarks of Mr. Weston R. Gales in relation to the resignation of Mr. Tyler, have expressed their sorrow, and some their indignation, that he should have viewed the act of Mr. T. in the light he did—while the Tories are highly delighted with it, and already begin to *crow* over our divisions, and the discovery which they say they have made of our true opinions on the subject of the Right of Instruction. Mr. Gales must have been demented when he penned the article in question. I deny, and so do all, that Mr. Tyler has given "rebuke to Whig principles." The right of instruction is *not* a "Virginia heresy," as Mr. G. says; but a truly Whig feature in all Governments. It has been *stretched* by the Legislature of Virginia, I verily believe, but rather have it so occasionally, than that it should be disputed altogether. Mr. Gales says the Virginia Assembly has done an unconstitutional act—and I grant it—but who was to decide it for Mr. Tyler?—was he set up his opinion against a majority of the Legislature, and retain his seat after *instructed to resign?* I deny that Mr. T. has done an anti-Whig act in resigning. On the contrary, he has acted in a manner worthy of the Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency. I confess, if he had *not* resigned, and the People of Virginia had ratified the act of the Legislature at the next elections, it would have been a blemish on his Republicanism, which would have made him less acceptable to me for the office of V. P. I deny that Mr. Tyler was taken up by the Whigs as a matter of convenience and accommodation—and I have not met an intelligent man who agrees with Mr. Gales, that to continue him on our ticket will jeopard the vote of the State. It will not have that effect. Nothing can have that effect, if the Whigs are true to themselves and their principles; but, so pure and unimpeached is the fame of Mr. Tyler, that his being dropped from our Ticket, would go as far as any thing could go to make us lose the State. No, no, Mr. Editor, the *Whigs* will *not* drop Mr. Tyler, from their Ticket for the noble sacrifice which he has made to the will of his State Legislature, or the moral honesty which he has exhibited in refusing to perjure himself. I hope Mr. Gales will make speedy amends for the injury he has done Whig principles, by his hasty, unadvised, and unfounded condemnation of Mr. Tyler.

And in this hope I remain yours, &c.

A REPUBLICAN WHIG.

[We have received a communication from "Steel Creek," on the above subject, which we must decline publishing until we have seen further from Mr. Gales.—Ed.]

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor: Me and two of my nabors rid up to the Postoffice Store at —— the other day, to get some Sugar and Coffee, and see if there was any letters for them from thar relations in the west. When we got down and hitcht our beasts, we seen old Mr. ——, who was a solger in the Revolution War, areeding your Charlotte Journal that you put the Committee of Vigilance in, and a good many of the people in our naborhood was standin round listinin to him. We went up and listened too. When he got done readin the names, he looks up over his spectacles, and says he, "Well boys, what do you think of that? Here is the White Committee of Vigilance for old Mecklenburg County, with twenty-four of my comrades in the old war at the head of the list. Let the Van Buren men call them what they please, these twenty-four old veterans were Whigs when *they* were Tories, and they continue to be Whigs yet, and will be so tell they die." There was one young man standin by, and he did'nt seem to like what the old gentleman said; so, says he, "It aint the truth—there aint as many Revolutionary veterans in the whole County as you say the Federal Bank Whig Nullifiers have got on their list; and if there was, they would be for General Jackson and the Democratic Republican candidate; and all that would'nt, are Federalists." The old man looked up at him, and although he knowed him well enough, he axed him how old he was. The young man would'nt tell him; and then the old man said to him, "Before you was born, I knowed most every one of these men who are put down here, and I know there is almost a dozen more Revolutionary soldiers in this County—and I know they were Republican Whigs in the old war, and spilt their blood to prove it—and I know that not only these twenty-four set down here are Republican Whigs now, but that there is several not put down here, who will go for Judge White for the office of President—I myself am one of them, I am not one of the Committee of Vigilance, but I fought too hard in the war for the liberty of choosing our own rulers, to give up the right now to a Caucus of office-holders and them that want to be office-holders. I know that most every one of the Revolutionary men in the County is for General Jackson; but his time is most out now, and I am determined to make my own choice of who I will vote for to come in after him—for this, you may call me and the Whig Party what names you please—but that won't make me and them less Whigs, and it will not wash out from *you* and a great many others of your party, the stain of Toryism, which you got in the Revolutionary times. I love Gen. Jackson, but if he was to tell me I had a drop of Tory or Federal blood in my veins, I would try to knock him down with my crutch. No, no, young man, as I said before, the Van Buren men may call us what names they please, but we were good Whigs in the war, and are good Whigs yet, and, as such, we will not and cannot go for the real Federal candidate, the man that you try to smuggle in under the name of Democratic Republican."

Mr. Editor, the young man was "tetotally used up," as I heard a man say tother day, and he got on his horse before the old solger got quite done, and rid off as hard as he could go. I thought I'd send you this to print, because in our neighborhood there is three or four chaps jest like this one, who are rank Federalists at heart—converted to Jacksonism only at the eleventh hour—who go about to all places talking about Mr. Van Buren, and their own and the party's Democracy and Republicanism. I reckon they'll keep shy of the old solger hereafter, because he knows them a leetle too well.

Yours to command,

I.—A WHITE WHIG.

Another Indian Battle.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 9.

The schr. *S. S. Mills*, Capt. Southwick, arrived here yesterday, morning from St. Augustine, by which vessel we received the St. Augustine *Herald* of the 2d instant. It contains the following account of a most severe engagement between General Gaines and the Indians: and also gives information that the remains of the gallant detachment of U. S. troops under the command of Major Dade, who were massacred by the Indians, had been discovered, and were decently buried by their comrades in arms.

"An express arrived here from Picolata this afternoon, from whom we learn that it was currently reported there, that Gen. G. had had a battle at or near the Withlacoochee, on his return; that the first day, the troops and the Indians were on opposite sides of the river, and that on the night of the third day, the Indians attacked the camp of Gen. Gaines, and that there had been 40 of our troops killed and wounded. We believe the report to be true, though we have no knowledge from official sources.

"P. S.—Since writing the above we learn officially, that Gen. Gaines had been attacked on the night of the 29th February, by about 1500 Indians as he supposes, and after two hours hard fighting he succeeded in beating them off. The loss on our side is 4 killed and 20 wounded, among the latter two officers. Gen. Gaines is in a dangerous situation; to use his own expression, "his wounded are increasing, and his horses decreasing." He is short of provisions, and entrenched and surrounded by the enemy."

We have been favored with the sight of several letters from St. Augustine, which give some further details of the above engagement, the substance of which we give, without vouching for the correctness, as the accounts appear to be much confused.

One letter says Gen. Gaines had been two days engaged with the Indians (1500 in number) at Withlacoochee—that, in consequence of being short of ammunition, he was loading his field pieces with trace chains, and firing them at the Indians with tremendous effect—and that he had sent to Gen. Clinch for a reinforcement, who could not grant it, without orders from Gen. Scott.

Another letter states that between 2 and 300 of the Indians had been killed, when the express left Fort Drane, and the engagement still continued—that Gen. Gaines had written to Gen. Clinch, to send him 300 mounted men and provisions, and he would put an end to the war.

A postscript to this letter informs that six of General Gaines' [illegible] had been killed, and 50 wounded, after fighting 3 days.

Another letter says our troops fought the Indians for two days across the river, and on the third day, having formed an entrenched Camp, proceeded with 200 men for the purpose of enticing them across the Withlacoochee. He succeeded, and the Indians attacked him in his entrenched camp, when he committed great slaughter among them, having killed 300 of their number. One of the officers said to be wounded on our side is Lieut. Izard.

The force of Gen. Gaines is stated to have been composed of militia from Alabama and Louisiana.

The following paragraphs are copied from the St. Augustine *Herald:*

Gen. Gaines, we learn, had joined Gen. Clinch with 1100 men on the 24th February, from Tampa Bay, via the upper crossing of the Withlacoochee, and had started back again for Tampa, with 8 days' provisions, by the lower crossing. We understand that Gen. Gaines came through the scene of the massacre of the gallant but unfortunate Major Dade's command, and that they found and buried the bodies of 7 officers and 98 men. It is supposed that seven of this fated band had crawled off and perished in the woods, or were taken prisoners.

The ceremony of consigning them to their graves is represented as solemn and impressive, and the effect produced upon those present are such as never will be forgotten. Every officer was recognized. The Indians had not taken their clothes nor their jewellery. They had taken away the arms and belts, but had left the cartridge boxes.

Capt. Elmore's company of S. C. Volunteers and Lieut. Irving's company of U. S. Artillery, accompanied by Capt. Canfield, U. S. T. E. Lieut. Brumby, sailed on the 27th February, in the steam boat Santee, to establish a depot at Volusia. On the return of the Steam boat she was fired upon by a party of six Indians about five miles above Palatka. One of the balls lodging in the captain's berth. The fire was returned by those on board, but without effect.

We regret to learn that the measles had broken out in Capt. Parker's company of S. C. Volunteers, stationed at St. Joseph's. Twenty-six cases had occurred: but we are happy to state that they are all convalescent.

The steamboat Dolphin, Capt. Pennoyer, with two companies of U. S. Troops, under the command of Maj. Kirby, sailed on Tuesday last to take post at Williams' Plantation, on the Halifax River, for the purpose of establishing a depot there.

Capt. Fripp's company of militia, have just returned from a scouting expedition, having travelled the Six Mile Creek Road, as far as Pacety's house, and on their return, the advance guard saw five Indians in the road on the edge of a thick swamp. They were fired upon by the guard, which was returned by the Indians, who immediately retreated in the thicket and escaped. One Indian was wounded; he was seen to throw away his pack, and limp off.

The Pensacola *Gazette*, of the 27th ult. states that when Gen. Gaines reached that place, "on his way from New-Orleans to Tampa Bay, he received orders to repair to the Mexican frontier, to which point, it seems, the 6th Regiment of Infantry has been ordered. On this fact being made known to the troops and volunteers, the latter manifested much dissatisfaction, and insisted, that as they had volunteered to go under the command of Gen. Gaines, he should accompany them. Under these circumstances, he determined to do so.

The editor of the Pensacola paper says, this is the only propitious moment for operating effectually, as the rainy season commences about the first of March, and for a month afterwards, an army will have abundant occupation in contending against the elements. No man, he continues, knows these facts better than Gen. Gaines. It is believed therefore, that it is his design to push forward in pursuit of the Indians as far as prudence will allow, before the rainy season commences.

On reaching the Indian Town, which was the first object of his expedition, Gen. Gaines found the fires of the savages still burning, but their women and children—the capture of whom was considered to be of great importance—had fled.

The four companies of volunteers from charleston and Hamburg, which were the first to proceed to Florida, when St. Augustine was supposed to be in danger, have been honorably discharged by Gen. Eustis, and have returned home.

ATTENTION!

Lafayette Troop of Cavalry.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in Charlotte, on the 20th instant, armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of drill, with 12 rounds of blank cartridges. All the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance; and those young men who are disposed to assist in keeping up an efficient corps of Cavalry, are also requested to meet with us on that day.

J. N. LEES, *Captain.*

March 2, 1836.

☞ The company is hereby notified, that owing to an error in the date of the above orders, the parade is postponed until Saturday the 9th of April; when it is hoped all the members, and those who wish to become members, will be punctual in attending.

J. N. LEES, *Captain.*

March 12, 1836.

Deferred Articles.

From the New York Star, Feb. 22.

Mexico.—A rumour is afloat that Mexico will be called upon to "pay up" to the tune of two millions, for alleged spoliations. The principle must be carried out. "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," and Jackson must enter up a *capias ad satisfaciendum* before he quits the premises. St. Anna had better be prepared for the "first instalment," or Texas will be held in security. We believe the General has nearly squared accounts with all the European powers—he must now open his account current with South America.

We have a small claim against Holland, for $500,000 damage done to American property, by firing from the citadel of Antwerp on to the town by Gen. Chassee. But Van Buren begs he will leave that small item for him to settle, if he can elbow his way into the Presidency.

We believe that there is a small unliquidated amount against the Celestial Empire, and that Hong-fu-loo-Chee, the Emperor of China, has signified his willingness to pay, provided we take it out in bohea.

From the King of Siam we can get nothing. He said he would have paid in pepper, had not the Potomac, under Com. Downes, given Quallah Batoo a peppering to the full amount of the claim.

The Pottowattamies, we believe, owe us nothing. Its well they dont, or we should pursue them beyond the Rocky Mountains.

Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road.—We learn from the Louisville *Journal*, of the 6th inst. that the Charleston and Ohio Rail Road Bill, which has recently passed the Kentucky House of Representatives, contains a provision which reserves to the State of Kentucky, at the expiration of 15 years, the right to the absolute possession of the portion of the Road lying within her limits, on paying the prime cost; and which Col. Blanding thinks will prove fatal, if presisted in, to the whole project. Mr. C. A. Wickliffe, at the instance probably of Col. B., warned the House, when the question was about to be taken, that if the provision above referred to were retained, not a dollar of the stock would be taken; it was retained, however, and the Bill passed by a vote of nearly 3 to 1. An attempt will be made in the Senate, to get rid of the obnoxious provision, but if it should be successful there, it is likely to defeat the Bill in the House. Col. B. thinks the Bill otherwise not unacceptable, although it provides for three branches of the Road, one to Louisville, another to Cincinnati, and a third to Maysville.—*Chas. Courier.*

Robbery of a Methodist Church—six hundred and fifty dollars stolen.—We learn that a room in the basement of the Methodist Church in Cumberland-street was entered on Thursday night, and a drawer robbed of the amount, or thereabouts, specified above. There was no breaking of doors, and there is scarcely room for doubt that the robbery was perpetrated by some one entirely at home on the premises. The Sexton, a colored man, was suspected, and brought before the Mayor for examination, but no evidence appearing to inculpate him, he was discharged. It is stated that the plundered notes were selected with due deliberation—the robber taking a one hundred dollar note, several fifties, twenties, tens, &c. This was a prudent scheme to avoid detection, and shows a degree of skill in such matters as does not argue the present act of villainy to be the first in the history of the offender. There was, we learn, upwards of seven thousand dollars in the same case from which the stolen money was taken and which was doubtless known to the robber.—*Norfolk Beacon, 22d inst.*

Horrid Murder.—We are informed that a Negro Woman belonging to Mr. J. Murphey, a few days since murdered, in a most shocking manner, a little boy, son of Mr. John Shields, who lives in Halifax County, Va. 5 miles from this place. The circumstances, as near as we can collect them, are as follows:—Mr. Shields is the Overseer of Mr. Murphey, and resides on his land, and whilst his wife and himself were absent from their house, leaving their little son, about nine years old, at home, the negro woman stole several articles, and the boy threatening to tell on her, she knocked him down with an axe, and supposing she had killed him, threw his body on the fire and went out of the house. The child coming too, was enabled to extricate himself from the fire, though dreadfully burnt. His cries brought assistance, and he lived several hours, during which time he related the circumstances attending the murder. The negro woman has been arrested, and will be tried by a special Court, and we trust speedily meet with the punishment due for the horrid deed she has committed.—*Milton Spectator.*

How a Story gains.—A vessel was lately wrecked on the coast of Florida, having on board $30,000 in Specie. In republishing the account, some southern paper mistook the 3 for an 8, making the sum $80,000. The Augusta Courier adds a cipher, making it $800,000. This is the last we have seen of it, but we have some expectation of hearing soon from the north that she had $8,000,000 on board, and that the weight of the cash sunk her!

Bowdoin College, (Maine,) was destroyed by fire on the 17th ult. The Students saved most of their books, clothing, &c. but the Athenæum Society Library was burnt.

Joice Heth is no more! This ancient of days, on whose young knees the infant Washington once rested and played, has at last laid down the burden of more than a hundred and sixty years. She was *the oldest woman in the world* when she met her death, which took place on Monday last. Actual age, 162.—*Phil. Gaz.*

High Price for Wood.—Oak Wood was sold at $16 50 per cord in New York on the 18th inst.

Still higher price.—A Miss Wood recently recovered ten thousand dollars damage for a breach of promise, from a faithless swain.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
Books of Common Prayer,
(Cheap Edition,)
For Sale at This Office

Irish Potatoes,

(First Quality,)

For Sale by
SMITH, BOYD & WILLIAMS.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Valuable Plantation on Rocky River, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus County, containing 590 acres of first rate cotton land—170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in a high state of cultivation—extensive meadows—good improvements, principally frame, Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing machine &c. The situation is noted for health. Terms made easy.

—ALSO—

A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres; large Meadow, good improvements and fine Orchard of early and late fruit.

—ALSO—

A tract of 130 acres, all wood land, lying east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road, joining the lands of Matthew and Francis Alexander, 3½ or 4 miles from Charlotte. For terms enquire of

A. F. ALEXANDER.

March 9, 1836.

Linseed Oil.

I HAVE for Sale, a few Barrells well strained Linseed Oil, which I will sell at a moderate price for Cash.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

March 10, 1836. 84tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1836.

John Irwin vs. The Heirs at law of Stephen Alexander, decd. } Scire Facias to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Alexander and Moses L. Alexander, two of the Heirs at law of the said Stephen Alexander, decd. live beyond the limits of the State, *Ordered therefore*, that they appear before our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, and then and there plead or demur to said Sci fa.; otherwise Judgment by default will be entered against them. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in February, A. D. 1836.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

To Gold Miners, Owners of Mills, &c.

STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber would inform owners of Mills, Goldminers, and all others concerned in this business, that he still continues to carry on his business in all its various branches; and will furnish

MILL STONES,
Gold Rock for Grinding,

or any other kind of dressed Rock that may be wanted, in the best manner, upon the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. The quality of his Rock is very superior, and the manner in which his work is executed, together with his attention to business and punctuality, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for those interested, to extend to him their patronage.

Goldminers are particularly informed that the subscriber has now on hand, ready for delivery, a large number of BEDS, of different kinds, and a few RUNNERS, manufactured of the best grit, and after the most approved models.

Orders for articles in the above line by letter, if addressed to the subscriber at Salisbury, N. Caro., will meet with as prompt attention as if the person ordering were present. The subscriber can always be found at his residence, 7 miles South of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

Rowan county, Feb. 27, 1836. 186

Omnibus Concern
GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come.

B. P. BOYD & Co.

Dec. 23, 1835.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

THE NEXT SESSION

OF the **Female Institute**, in this place, will commence on Tuesday the first of March ensuing. Our system of Education contemplates the Intellectual, Physical, and Moral welfare of our pupils; and our course of Instruction and mode of Discipline are arranged with primary regard to these objects. Young Ladies from abroad are required to board at the Institution, where they receive the care and unremitted vigilance of the Teachers.

In addition to the fundamental and scientific branches which are taught here by the aid of Globes, Maps, and extensive Philosophical, Chemical, and other Apparatus, instruction is also given in the Latin, Greek, French, and Italian languages; in Music, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, &c.

Board and Tuition per Session of five months, $65. For other particulars we refer to our Prospectus, of which any person may obtain a copy by forwarding his address.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH,
E. M. LEAVENWOTH,
Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 16, 1836. *Principals.*

N. B. **A Department for Boys** under 10 years of age, has also been opened.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, *on Saturday the 2d April next*, a **Likely Negro Woman** and her Children, the property of the late Samuel Henderson. Terms made known at the time of sale.

F. L. SMITH, Trustee.

March 3, 1836.

Prime Bacon

FOR SALE BY
SMITH, WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Feb. 24, 1836. 185

50,000 POUNDS of ***Pickled Pork,*** for sale by Cross & Co., at the Store of John M. Morrison & Co.

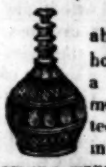
Feb. 13, 1836.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 306 Pearl St., New York.

THE late calamitous Fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

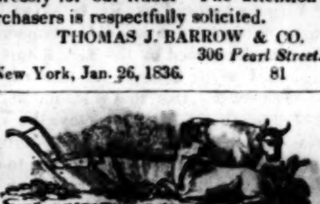
China, Glass, & Earthenware,



We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
306 *Pearl Street.*

New York, Jan. 26, 1836. 81



Agricultural Notice.

THE following Premiums will be awarded at the Annual Meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, on the last Saturday in October next.

A premium of $10 for the greatest quantity of Corn raised on an acre of Land.

A premium of $7 50 cts., for the greatest quantity of Corn raised on one acre of old reclaimed Land.

A premium of $10 for the greatest quantity of Wheat raised on one acre of Land.

A premium of $10 for the greatest quantity of Wheat raised on one acre of old reclaimed Land.

A premium of $10 for the greatest quantity of Cotton raised on one acre of any Land.

A premium of $10 for the greatest quantity of Oats raised on one acre of any Land.

A premium of $10 for the best Clover lot, seed sowed this Spring, on one acre of Land.

A correct account of the manner of Manuring, kind of Manure, quality of soil and cultivation, will be required from all those who compete for the above premiums, with an account of the quantity of grain raised, certified by some uninterested farmer.

A premium of $5 for the best Boar Pig, under one year old: and also the same premium for the best Sow Pig under one year old.

A premium of $5 for the best piece of Jeans Cloth, not less than 7 yards.

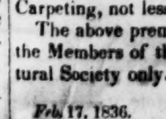
A premium of $10 for the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 20 yards.

The above premiums will be awarded to the Members of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society only.

J. SMITH, *Rec'g. Sec'y.*

Feb. 17, 1836. 185

Paper for Sale.



JUST received and for sale, 4 reams of Imperial, 20 reams super-royal, and 4 reams medium printing paper, and 12 reams writing paper. Also, several reams wrapping paper. The above paper will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers. For further information, enquire at the Printing Office.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

DYSPEPSIA
AND
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachicæ et Hepaticæ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS'
Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachicæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

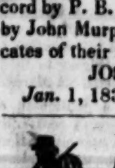
Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50** CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

Taken Up



AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 12th instant, a negro boy named *ARCHER*, about five feet six inches high, dark complected, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Price, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*

Oct. 12, 1835. 63-tf

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionable Articles**, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (*white, green, blue, and azure,*) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Brittania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

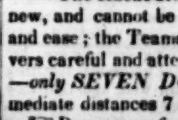
THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 70-tf

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

A Splendid Line of HACKS,
FROM
Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk.



At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. '60—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . $7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

ALMANACS
For 1836, for sale at this Office.

State of the Markets, &c.

CHERAW—MARCH 7.

Bacon,	11 a 12½	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bagging,	20 a 28	Nails,	7½ a 8
Coffee,	14 a 17	Rope,	11 a 12½
Cotton,	15 a 17½	Sugar, brown,	11 a 12½
Corn,	70 a 75	" Loaf & Lump,	00 a 00
Flour,	7 a 8	Salt, Liverpool,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5½	" in sacks 4 bu	[illegible]

Cotton.—A whole crop of 80 bales sold to-day at our highest quotation.—*Gazette.*

CAMDEN—MARCH 12.

Cotton,	14 a 20	Bacon, cwt.	00 a 12½
Corn, bush.	75 a 87	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Wheat,	$1⅛ a $1¼	Brandy, Peach,	00 a 00
Flour, country,	$8½ a $9	" Apple,	00 a 00

Cotton.—Speculation is rife in this article—There is a tolerable quantity coming in, for the season, which finds a ready sale at our quotations. Sales have been made at 14 to 20 cents. One lot of 170 bales, an entire crop, brought the latter price yesterday.—*Journal.*